

### TERMS

#### COMMERCIAL COURIER.

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All Letters addressed to this Office, must be post paid.

### State of South Carolina.



By his Excellency Pierce M. Butler, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said State.

WHEREAS, information has been received by this department that an atrocious murder was committed in the district of York, on the 14th inst., on the body of Wm. Nance by a negro man slave, named Jack, the property of George M'Alilly, and that the said negro Jack has fled from justice.

NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that the said Jack may be brought to trial for the said crime; I do hereby offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of said Jack and lodging him in any jail of this State. Jack is about 45 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, complexion yellow black, loves a dram, talks much, and brags greatly of his knowledge of Farriery and Wagoning, of which it is said that he has been driver in almost every State south and west of New York. He was some time ago purchased by his present owner from a Mr. Waugh of North Carolina.

Given under my hand and seal of the State at Columbia, this 24th day of October, 1837.

P M BUTLER.

By the Governor, B. H. SAXON, Secretary of State.

Camden, Nov. 4, 27 31

### Sale of Lands.

Alex. Ingram and Elizabeth Smith, vs. Partition of Real Estate.

In virtue of the decrees of the court of Equity made in the above case, I will offer for sale at the store of Thomas Greer in Lancaster Dist., on Thursday the 9th November next, the following tracts of land belonging to Margaret Ingram, dec'd.

One tract containing 216 acres, situated and lying in the District of Lancaster on the road from Lancaster to Camden, and at the 24 mile post, from the latter place.

Also, one other tract in said district also containing 216 acres adjoining the former, and immediately on the road below, and at the 23 mile post from Camden.

Also one other tract situated and lying in Kershaw Dist. containing 432 acres adjoining the foregoing, and also on said road, reserving from sale 5 acres, upon which the church stands.

Also, one other tract containing 100 acres, and one of 130 acres, both situated in Kershaw Dist.

All the foregoing tracts adjoin and form a body of land containing 1,103 acres, most of which is productive and of easy cultivation. The tracts of land lying in Kershaw Dist. will be sold with a warranty, as ordered by the decree of the court of Equity.

TERMS—A credit of one and two years with interest from the day of sale, except so much cash as will pay costs, which will be required from one of the tracts lying in Lancaster Dist. Bond and security. Purchasers to pay for Commissioner's papers.

Persons wishing to purchase, can, at any time examine the plats for a more general description, by calling at my office.

J. H. WITHERSPOON, Jr., Comm'r in Equity L. D. Pr's fee \$10 50

### SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER DISTRICT.

Summons in Partition.

Elijah McElveen, Applicant.

vs. R. HODA McElveen, Joseph McElveen, John McElveen, Moses McElveen, Elias McElveen, William McElveen, Susan McElveen, (widow of Adam McElveen, deceased), John Friserson, (widow of Jane McElveen, deceased), Francis Nelson and Elizabeth his wife, Margaret McElveen (now McDonald), having intermarried with one McDonald) Rebecca McElveen, Samuel McElveen, Andrew J. McElveen—children of Adam and Susan McElveen, to wit: Rebecca, Margaret, Mary Ann, John, Robert, Nancy and Adam. Children of John and Jane Friserson, to wit:

Adaline and Joseph, Mason Beams, guardian aditum for minor heirs of William McElveen, sr. deceased, defendants.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that John McElveen, Moses McElveen, Elias McElveen, William McElveen, Margaret McDonald, and husband, Daniel McElveen, James M'Elveand wife, and all others (if any of the legal heirs and representatives of William McElveen, sr. deceased) defendants, resides without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of William McElveen, sr. on or before the fourth day of December next, or their consent will be entered of record.

WILLIAM LEWIS, o. s. d.

Oct. 7 23 8

NEW GOODS.—The subscribers are now receiving a new stock of seasonable goods, which they will sell to suit the times for cash.

Oct. 26 26 31 WILSON & JONES.

FALL and Winter Fashions. Just received by M'DONALD & BRASINGTON, from New York and Philadelphia. They are prepared to execute all orders in the most Fashionable Style, and at the shortest possible notice. M'DONALD AND BRASINGTON. Oct 14 24 4t

FOR Sale, 2000 Pair Negro Shoes, of a superior quality, made expressly for this market, which will be sold lower than any of the kind. Also, a general assortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Travelling Trunks, &c. N. B. Repairing done on the shortest notice.—Apply one door below John M. Nolon's store, to JOHNSON & AUSTIN. Oct. 14 24 7t

NOTICE.—Claims against the late Col. Thos. English, are requested to be rendered properly attested without delay, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment. Nov 4 27 6t C J SHANNON, Adm'r

For Sale, A GOOD PIANO. Apply to SHANNON, McGEE & Co. Nov. 4, 27 4t

Furniture at Auction. WILL be sold on Wednesday the 29th of November, inst at the House occupied by the subscriber, sundry articles of household Furniture, embracing among other things, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Tables, Sofas, Chairs, &c. Also—A lot of Books, among which are the Statutes of South Carolina from 1790 to 1832, in ten vols.—bound. Terms—All sums of five and under ten dollars, cash. All sums over that amount, on a credit of six months, with interest from the date, and approved security. Nov 18 29 2t W. O. NIXON.

For Sale, A Fine Two Horse BAROUCH.—Enquire at this Office. Nov. 18, 29 4t

Notice. HAVING, at the last Court, been appointed assignee of Joseph G. Clark, and trustee to his creditors, his notes and accounts are in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to him are respectfully requested to call at my office, without delay, and pay. The creditors of said Clark who may be willing to come in and receive their dividends, will deliver to me an account according to law, of their debts and demands, within twelve months from this day; otherwise they will be excluded. Camden, November 18 29 3t. Many gentlemen are on his books for very small amounts, which, no doubt they have forgotten. JOHN SMART.

\$15 Reward, FOR WILLIAM SCOTT. I Will pay the above reward for the apprehension of WILLIAM SCOTT, a free negro, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a dark mulatto—who made his escape from Mr. William Hall on the night of the 29th Oct. Said Scott was then in custody, for several offences; viz: stealing, &c. He may be known by marks which he has received at the public whipping posts, in this and other districts. He is a noted villain. DANIEL SCARBOROUGH. Nov 18 29 2t

Company Orders, Camden, Nov. 18. In Pursuance of orders from Col. Jas. H. Adams, the Camden Troop will parade at Columbia, on the 7th December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The commissioned and con-commissioned Officers will assemble the day previous at 10 o'clock, A. M. for drill. By order of Capt. B. Boykin. W. A. ANCRUM, o. s.

The members of the Troop are particularly requested to meet at this place on the morning of the 5th Dec. to march to Columbia as a corps on that day. W. A. A. o. s. Camden, Nov. 18, 29 3t

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.—By order of the Court of Ordinary of Kershaw Dist. I offer for sale, on the 28th November inst at the late residence of Mrs. E. Turley, dec'd, the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of about thirty-six likely negroes among them, there are two good blacksmiths—also, corn and fodder, and stock of horses, hogs and cattle and plantation tools. Nov. 11 28 3t C. L. DYE, Adm'r.

SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell at auction on Wednesday the 27th day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M. their stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware. The sale will be positive, as it is necessary to close the affairs of the concern. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Nov. 11 28 3t HOLLEYMAN & GASS;

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Holleyman & Gass is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. Holleyman having established himself at Bishopville, Benj. Gass will attend directly to the settling up of the concern. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment or satisfactory arrangements for the amount due, at as early a day as practicable. B. Gass is authorized to sign the name of the firm of Holleyman & Gass to all notes or other papers when the same is required for the settlement of the affairs of the concern. H. HOLLEYMAN, Jr. Nov. 11 28 4t B. GASS.

FOR SALE OR RENT, ON the 1st day of January 1838, that well known and long established stand for a tan-yard, in Camden, belonging to the subscriber. The rent will be for any number of years to suit the tenant, and the sale on terms alike accommodating to the purchaser. Any person desirous of renting or purchasing, may do so previous to the above date, by applying to the subscriber. ALSO: For sale on Wednesday, the 29th day of November, inst that elegant and commodious mansion House on Broad street, known as Lafayette Hall. Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place on the premises. Nov. 11 28 4t JOHN CARTER.

For Sale.—A well built close Carriage. Also, two good riding Horses. WM. O. NIXON. Oct. 28 26 4t

DENTISTRY.—DR. J. LEE, will be found in Camden for the two weeks next ensuing. Nov. 11 28 2t.

Wood Land for Sale. ABOUT three hundred acres of well wooded Sand Hill Land, situated between seven and eight miles from Camden. Nov. 18, 29 W. O. NIXON

NOTICE.—I have placed the notes and accounts due to the Estate Reuben Tucker, Jane and M. DeSaussure, Esq. for collection, in the hands of John M. DeSaussure, Esq. for collection, to whom early payment is requested. I have also appointed said DeSaussure my attorney and lawful agent, during my absence from the State. Nov. 4, 27 3t JOHN J. BLAIR.

### A TALE OF HORROR.

#### SHIPWRECK, SUFFERING, & MURDER.

Our files of late English papers, are largely occupied with the details of a narrative which has almost no parallel for suffering and horror, even in the annals of shipwreck. The facts transpired at a police investigation in London. It seems that in 1835, the ship Stirling Castle, Captain Frazer, was wrecked on a coral reef on a passage from Sydney to Singapore. The Captain's wife, Mrs. Eliza Ann Frazer, together with 18 men and 2 boys, comprised the souls on board. Two of the men who were at the wheel at the time the ship struck, were instantly killed, and the cabins were dashed into the hold, together with all the bread, pork, and other provisions. But, the following harrowing narrative, taken down before the Lord Mayor of London, in the language of Mrs. Frazer herself, while it can not but excite a shudder in every philanthropic mind, will be read with interest and sympathy. We may add that the statement of Mrs. F. was fully corroborated, and even with additional horrors, by John Baxter, the second mate, at the close of whose evidence, the Lord Mayor said: "Several humane persons whose hearts were touched with the account of Mrs. Frazer's sufferings, have sent me contributions for her benefit. I knew that such would be the case, for any thing so fearful I never heard since I was born."

Mrs. Frazer deposed that the crew, when the tempest ceased, contrived to cut away the masts, in the expectation that the ship would right herself; and she did, in some degree, change her position, but not to any serviceable extent; they, therefore, determined to get away as well as they could in the long-boat and pinnace, which they had contrived to keep secure, the two other boats which were attached to the ship having been swept away by the fury of the elements. They knew they were to the northward of Moreton Bay, a portion of the settlements of the British Crown, and they determined to make for that place with as much expedition as possible. Accordingly, having worked with the most desperate industry until four o'clock on Sunday, they quitted the vessel and took to the boats. The ship's carpenter, the cook, the cook's mate, John Frazer, the captain's nephew, the boatswain, Edward Stone, and Bill Lorton, a seaman, took to the pinnace—while the captain, his wife, chief mate, the second mate, the two boys, and the rest of the crew, took to the long-boat. Four days after they committed themselves to the care of Providence, Mrs. Frazer was delivered of a child, while up to her waist in water, in the long-boat. The infant was born alive, but after a few gasps was drowned, and the chief mate wrapped up the body in a part of his shirt, which he tore from his back for that purpose, and let it go along with the tide. The poor mother could not account for the extraordinary vigor with which she was able to bear up with this calamity, added to the other calamities to which she was doomed to be exposed. Fortunately, she was for some time in a state of insensibility, and was not, until a considerable time after the child was consigned to the deep, aware that it was brought into the world from which it was so rapidly hurried away. For a great many days they endeavored in vain to reach Moreton Bay, being all the time without any food except a small quantity of the lees of hops, which they had found in a cask. They suffered dreadfully from thirst, as well as hunger, while in this awful situation. At last they reached a large rock, to which they fastened their boats, and they went in quest of oysters and water; but their disappointments were multiplied upon them, and they stretched themselves along the rock, in expectation of a speedy relief from their sufferings by an interposition of another tempest. In the morning those who belonged to the long-boat were astonished to find that the pinnace and the men who had occupied her had altogether disappeared. These unfortunate fellows were never heard of more, and their comrades in calamity could not conjecture what their motive could be for making an experiment by themselves, without the aid of the experience of the captain and mates, whom they left behind.

The captain's aim was, all along, after they had been obliged to quit the ship, to reach Moreton Bay, but finding that wind and current were so dead against his object, and his companions being reduced to the extremity of lying on their backs

in the boat, with their tongues out to catch the damp of the dews that fell, he resolved to make for the nearest land. It was a choice of awful evils, for he knew that the shore which it was probable they would reach was visited by tribes of savages. They bore away before the wind, prepared to meet death in whatever shape it might present itself, and so exhausted with suffering as to be careless whether they were to die by the hands of the natives or to be overwhelmed by the waves. At last they came in sight of land, and soon afterwards their boat ran into and landed in a place called White Bay. They were now about one hundred miles to the north of Moreton Bay, which is the principal of the penal settlements to which the incorrigible convicts were sent to pass the remainder of their days in uninterrupted labor; and just as they touched the land they caught sight of vast crowds of naked savages, who soon approached the beach, evidently delighted with the prize that presented itself. The savages surrounded the boat, and, raising it up, carried it from the beach to the bush, with its crew, just as they were. The moment they laid the boat on the ground, they began to strip the men of their cloths, commencing with the captain and chief officers. John Baxter, the second mate, endeavored to hide a shirt ornament in which his aunt's hair was contained, having willingly yielded up every thing else; but the savages became infuriated at the attempt at concealment, and beat him dreadfully. It is unnecessary to say that the trinket was torn from him. They broke in pieces the watches and chronometers, and each took a portion of the machinery to stick in their noses and ears; and, after they had divided among themselves the various portions of apparel of which they stripped their captives, they threw to them the heads and entrails of the fish upon which they had been lately making their meal. The savages, after having detained them two days, took them further up into the bush, and drove them onward, that they might, as they soon ascertained fall into the hands of other tribes, by whom an ingenious variety was to be given to their sufferings. The captain had endeavored to prevail upon them to accept the services of the poor crew for a longer time, being apprehensive that any change among the natives would be for the worse; but they beat all the now naked whites on before them until fresh tribes came up, and took each of them a prisoner, and set him to work in carrying pieces of trees, and toiling in other exhausting ways.

Mrs. Frazer being the only woman, was not selected by any of the tribes, but was left by herself, while they all went onward; but her husband got an opportunity to mention to her not to stir from the place in which she was at the moment, and that he would contrive to see her in a few hours. During that night she lay in the clefts of a rock, and in the morning, after looking about without seeing a creature, she determined to follow some foot-marks, and after having proceeded to some distance, she saw a crowd of black women approach. These, however, belonged to the tribe of savages by whom her husband had been taken up in the bush on the preceding day, and they set her to work in cutting wood, and lighting fires. Being quite naked, and presenting a contrast in her skin which the women did not like, she was compelled by them to rub herself all over with gum and herbs, which had the effect of making her nearly as dark as themselves.

They likewise tattooed her all over, and having pulled her hair out, covered her head with a sort of gum, and stuck the feathers of parrots and other birds all over it. One of the women having two children, obliged her to nurse one of them, notwithstanding the severe labor she had to perform, and, if the child was out of temper, the nurse was kicked, scratched, and thumped for its peevishness. At the expiration of four days, Mrs. Frazer saw her husband for the first time since their separation. He was dragging along a tree and was greatly fatigued. She had just begun to inquire how it happened that he did not manage to let her know where he was, and he replied that he dare not look for her, when his tribe suddenly appeared; one of them having seen them together, made a push at the captain with a spear, and pierced him right through the body, and he fell dead in an instant. Mrs. Frazer ran to her husband, and cried out, "Jesus of Nazareth, I can endure this no longer," and pulled the spear out of his body, but his breath was gone forever. She then fell senseless, and remained so for a considerable time; and when she recovered her senses, she found herself along with the tribe, which she was obliged to serve, but what became of the body of Captain Frazer, she never could learn, and of course the barbarous region in which she was enslaved, was no place for sympathy. Shortly after this catastrophe the first officer of the ship having been informed that the captain had been murdered by one of the tribes, formed, in a fit of desperation, a plan of revenge, fettered and exhausted with labor as he was. This intention was, however discovered,

and horrible, was his punishment. Mrs. Frazer had just lighted a fire by order of her tribe, and the unfortunate man's leg was thrust into it and consumed, while he by the violence of his contortions, actually worked for the rest of his body a grave in the sand in which he was embedded. Two days after this horrible event, a fine looking young man, named James Major, was disposed of. Capt. Frazer, who knew a good deal of the character and habits of the savages on this coast, had mentioned to Major that the savages would take off his head for a figure bust for one of their canoes. It seemed, too, that it was usual for the savage who contemplated that sort of execution, to smile in the face of his victim immediately before he struck him to the earth. While Major was at work, the chief of his tribe approached him smiling, and tapped him on the shoulder. At that instant the poor fellow received a blow on the back of the neck with a waddle, or crooked stick, which stunned him. He fell to the ground and a couple of savages set to work, and by means of sharpened shells, severed the head from the body with frightful exclamations. They then ate parts of the body, and preserved the head with certain gums of extraordinary efficacy, and affixed it as a figure bust to one of their canoes. The rest of the crew, of course, expected nothing better than death. Their apprehension appeared to relate rather to the mode of inflicting the extreme penalty than to the fact that they must prematurely die. Two of the seamen, named Doyle and Big Ben, contrived to steal a canoe, and endeavored to cross to an island, but were drowned in the attempt to escape from perhaps a more fearful death.

There was a black man named Joseph who had been steward on board the Stirling Castle. When the savages seized the log-boat in which the crew had entered White Bay, they stripped this Joseph as well as the rest, but as he was of their own color, they inflicted no punishment upon him, and he had the privilege of going about, which was denied to any others of the wretched strangers. This man, who was continually watching an opportunity to escape, had assured Mrs. Frazer that if he could get away, the first life he should think of saving would be that of his mistress. He succeeded in stealing a canoe, in which he rowed off, and in six weeks he reached Moreton Bay, where he informed the commandant of the penal settlement of the horrible circumstances which had taken place at White Bay, and of the seritude in which the survivors of the crew were detained.

By this time Mrs. Frazer was separated and at a considerable distance, from the different members of the crew, and she had given up all hopes of ever being liberated from the frightful bondage in which she was detained. The Moreton Bay commandant, immediately upon hearing this, inquired in the barracks whether any of the military would volunteer to save a lady and several of the crew of the wrecked vessel, from the savages in the bush, and a number offered their services at a moment's notice. By a system of maneuvering entered into by a convict who had been for some years in the bush amongst the savages, the object was effected. All the survivors were, to the best of Mrs. Frazer's belief, rescued from the savages. At the camp, the commandant and the commissary, and in fact all the individuals who were in the service of the Government, treated Mrs. Frazer, and her companions in misfortune with a degree of kindness which it is evident the former has a very warm recollection of. She was placed under medical care immediately, and every thing that was considered likely to abate the sense of what she had undergone in witnessing the murder of her husband, and the other horrors with which she was surrounded, was done.

The Captain of the Mediterranean packet, in which Mrs. Frazer arrived from Sidney at Liverpool, states that he was at Sidney at the time of the arrival of that lady, and that the circumstances detailed, caused the greatest excitement there. The convict to whose extraordinary exertions Mrs. Frazer owed her escape, received a free pardon from the Government there, and a reward of thirty guineas. The Lord Mayor asked what was the circumstances of Mrs. Frazer? He was convinced, that if she were in necessity, the ladies in London, who were constantly looking out for such objects, could speedily relieve her. The captain said that the unfortunate lady was not mistress of a farthing; the clothes on her back had not been given her by the commandant's wife; and Capt. Frazer had been the sole support of her and three children, who were in the Orkney Islands, to which she was anxious to go as soon as possible. She was lame, had almost lost the use of one arm and the sight of one eye, by the severity of the inflictions to which she had been subjected.

The Lord Mayor—

"I shall most willingly receive the contributions for her benefit, and I am sure the call will soon be answered. I never heard of any thing so truly dreadful in all my experience."

There was a black man named Joseph who had been steward on board the Stirling Castle. When the savages seized the log-boat in which the crew had entered White Bay, they stripped this Joseph as well as the rest, but as he was of their own color, they inflicted no punishment upon him, and he had the privilege of going about, which was denied to any others of the wretched strangers. This man, who was continually watching an opportunity to escape, had assured Mrs. Frazer that if he could get away, the first life he should think of saving would be that of his mistress. He succeeded in stealing a canoe, in which he rowed off, and in six weeks he reached Moreton Bay, where he informed the commandant of the penal settlement of the horrible circumstances which had taken place at White Bay, and of the seritude in which the survivors of the crew were detained.

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